MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 17, 1879.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Lord Salisbury's Great Speech on the New European Alliance.

RUSSIA MENACING THE WORLD'S PEACE

Gortschakoff Stigmatizes Austria as a Satellite of Germany.

LOUIS KOSSUTH SPEAKS

A Franco-Russian Alliance and Andrassy's Reappearance Inevitable.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

A Hundred and Ninety Corpses Already Recovered.

French Hope for the Establishment of Commercial Relations with America.

THE LIVERPOOL MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

INY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1879. It is stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley will shortly receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

A party of French agriculturists, numbering seventy-nine men, women and children, have left Havre for Southampton on their way to

A special despatch to the Journal des Debats reports that the state of siege in the Basque provinces will be raised on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage.

In consequence of a misunderstanding gen-darmes attacked a meeting of striking miners to-day at Chatelineau; in Belgium. Several persons were wounded.

Le Soir, of Paris, states that the Archduke Frederick, brother of the Archduchess Marie Christine, the future Queen of Spain, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

Snow is falling thickly in Vienna and is now six inches deep. At Gratz the snow is several feet deep. Such weather is unprecedented at this time of the year. A despatch to the Standard, from Vienna

says four roving bands of armed nihilists, aggregating eighty persons, have been captured in a wooded district near Kieff, after a sharp re-

The North German Gazette, of Berlin, states that the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council on Thursday was convoked to obtain information upon the politi-Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank yes

terday \$1,575,000 goes to the United States and \$650,000 to Berlin. It is expected that \$250,000 or \$500,000 more will be purchased for the United States to-day.

The Prince of Montenegro, with a numerou suite and guard, has started from Cettinje for the districts of Gussinje and Plava to reconnoitre the military positions and make prepara-tions for the entry of the Montenegrin troops.

A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says that Count Albert Apponyi, one of the most notable oppositionists, has resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. Count Apponyi intends to pursue scientific studies in the United States for

The Daily News' despatch from Berlin reports that the Ministers of the German States other than Prussia who have been discussing the projected commercial treaty with Austria have approved of all the arrangements made by Prince Bismarck at Vienna.

Advices from Pretoria state that an officer will go to the country of Chief Secocoeni, in the north, previous to the commencement of hostili-ities, in order to make a final attempt to arrive at a peaceable settlement, but the conduct of Secocoeni is lately becoming more hostile.

Oldham Operatives' Association has voted, by a small majority, to accept the five per cent reduction of their wages, of which notice was given, to take place on the 20th inst. The Yorkshire Miners' Association has issued a circular to the mine owners asking a ten per cent advance of wages.

FRENCH POLITICAL PROGRAMME. The Patric announces that the government has decided upon a programme, the principal points of which are—Maintenance in its integrity of the bill on superior education, reduction of taxation and a declaration that the conversion of the five per cent rentes is inopportune. La France states that the idea is mooted in official circles of shortly convoking the Chamhers at Versailles to finally settle the amnesty question. The Journal des Debats, pointing to the progress of M. Chottenu's agitation for a sommercial treaty with the United States, says:-"We may indulge the hope that our commercial relations with the United States will shortly cease to be on a war footing."

TURKEY'S DOMESTIC BROILS. It is rumored that a crisis impends in the Turkish Ministry. A disturbance has occurred in Lebanon, Syria, between the Druses and Maronites in consequence of the abduction of a girl. Several Maronites have been killed, and the Governor has asked the Porte for more troops to be employed in restoring order. The Albanians appear determined to use every means to prevent the cession of Epirus to The attitude of the Albanians also renders it difficult for the Porte to accomplish the cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro, as stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin.

CABUL OCCUPIED. The Ameer of Afghanistan did not accom pany Sir Frederick Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indisposition. General Hill has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul, and will be assisted by the Nawab Gholam Hisseio Khan. The Afghan regiments which left Ghuznee to join the mutineers were dispersed twenty-five miles from Cabul, leaving twelve guns behind them. Eighty-five guns and mortars and a quantity of ammunition for both ar tillery and small arms were found in the Bala-Hissar. A despatch from Cabul to the Daily News says that three Afghan chiefs are now imprisoned. The British Military Committee will meet immediately.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA. A Berlin despatch to the Standard says:—
"After his defeat by the Turcomans, General Lomakin, commander of the Russian expedition in Central Asia, was ordered to desist from continuing the offensive and await the arrival of General Tergukasoff.

CUBAN SLAVERY. The commission on Cuban slavery, sitting at Madrid, have drawn up their report. Several of the members advocate the confirmation of the Moret law, which embodies the planters' view involving ten years' delay. Others de-mand the immediate abolition of slavery. The Ministerialists assert that Premier Campos favors the latter course.

The Gazette de Liege and the Bien Public deny that the Belgian bishops have issued further instructions to the clergy, as reported by the Journal de Liege, depriving communal school teachers of the sacraments. A despatch from Rome to the Daily News announces that the Pope is about to despatch special instructions to the Catholie bishops of Belgium in favor of

RUSSIA'S ISOLATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT MANCHESTER-HE CONDEMNS RUSSIA AS THREATENING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND UPHOLDS AUS-TRIA AS THE SENTINEL GUARDING THE DOOR

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] MANCHESTER, Oct. 17, 1879. Lord Salisbury made a great speech at a banquet here to-night, in which he remarked that the opposition leaders, after attacking his circular in reply to the San Stefano Treaty, and after having permitted Mr. Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted that the government had not acted up to the circular by opposing Russia sufficiently. Lord Salisbury re-capitulated and justified the policy of the government point by point; strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said :-

THE AUSTRIAN SENTINEL AT THE DOOR. In the present state of the Russian Empir Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The badness of the government of Turkey or any other country would never justify us in handing over our great strategic positions to any Power whose aggressions threaten the happiness and independence of the world. But there are other points of the Treaty of Berlin besides the occupation of the Balkans. If you do not trust the Turkish sentinel on the ramparts you may trust the Austrian sentinel at the door. Since the 'Austrian occupation of Novi-Bazar the advance of the Russians beyond the Balkans and the Danube is impossible. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European stability. If the assertion of the newspapers that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and Germany proves to be true, all who value the peace of Europe will hail it as glad tidings of great joy.

HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY. Lord Salisbury proceeded to defend the government's policy with regard to Afghanistan, the main principles of which would continue to be defence, not dominion. Turning to home affairs be observed that the liberals in endeavoring to frame a programme selected, like a neighboring nation when choosing a form of government, that which would divide them least In consequence of principles encouraged by for-mer liberal legislation, the separatist movement in Ireland had now attained unprecedented pro-portions. He warned the people of the effect the accession of the liberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm fight at home, so that, with the assistance of worthy allies, they might maintain peace and right abroad

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE GORTSCHA-KOFF-LOUIS KOSSUTH ON A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

terviewed Prince Gortschakoff. He says that Prince Gortschakoff believes that Austria is in danger of becoming the humble satellite of Germouth of the Scheldt to the mouth of the

The same correspondent interviewed Governor Louis Kossuth, who said he believed a Franco-Russian alliance inevitable, and that Germany would then have her hands full on the Rhine, and Austria be left to bear alone the brunt of a Slav onslaught. He expressed the belief that Count Andrassy will reappear in politics as Imperial Chancellor.

GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

TEMPERED WORK HAVOO IN ONE OF THE RICH EST DISTRICTS ON THE SPANISH COAST-WRECKED FARM HOUSES, TOGLS AND CATTLE BORNE DOWN THE STREAM-MANY CORPSES RECOVERED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

A hurricane on Tuesday night was accom panied by heavy rains, which overflowed the rivers Mundo and Segura and flooded the populous and fertile valley. The cities of Lorca, Orihuela, Murcia and cities Crevillente and a large number of lages between Murcia, Alicante and Cartagena were more or less injured. The rivers suddenly rose several yards during the night, and the inhabitants were compelled to fly without saving any property. streams are covered with wrecks of farmhouses, agricultural implements, dead cattle and some human corpses. Soldiers and marines have been sent by train from the nearest stations to the scene of the disaster. The churches and public buildings are occupied by thousands of fugitives. The telegraph lines were destroyed between Madrid, Murcia, Orihuela, Alicaute and Albacete. The same storm also partially flooded Malaga and inter rupted telegraph and railway communication even as far as Huelva and Seville. The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday to decide upon measures of relief for the sufferers by the disaster.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN CORPSES. Later despatches say that the floods in Murcia continue. One hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are in ruins and thousands of peasants are wholly destitute. [The southeastern corner of Spain, thus wasted by the storm, is one of the most fertile in the country. Valencia's campagna is proverbial for its beauty and luxuriance. the villages laurel trees and oleanders grow literally in the gutters. The valleys teem with fruit-laden trees, and the palmwood is unrivalled in Europe. The Span-iards have a proverb that "whether it rains or not corn will grow at Orihuela." But as soon as the intense heat of summer is past the district is particularly liable to be flooded. On the tableland above Cartagena the rain water collects in a lake, and if this overflows it pours down

upon the town. The sudden storms that come

up with autumn from the Mediterranean rarely fail to cause loss of life or loss of property.]

MISSING MISS EDWARDS.

HER PARENTS BEFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT SHE BAN AWAY FROM HOME-SAGACIOUS POLICE-MEN ARE CONVINCED TO THE CONTRARY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1879.

The relatives of Miss Edwards, the young lady missing from Liverpool, say they do not believe the statement of the Courier that she had been seen in Birmingham as late as the 10th inst., but the police of Birmingham affirm the correctness of the statement.

MORE THEORIES OF THE ENGLISH PRES HOPES THAT THE CASE WILL THROW LIGHT ON THE NIGHT SIDE OF THE LIVERPOOL

SLUMS. There are, of course, more or less mysterious disappearances recorded almost every day. But in the instance of Miss Edwards her family knew all about her life, her character, her tendencies, her acquaintany girl; and she was under the eyes of some member of the household up to the very moment spirits and affection, and was forthwith lost to sight. Of course, says the London Daily News, one ready explanation was at once suggested. Miss Edwards may have gone away out of caprice, or because she had formed some secret attachment of which her family could not approve, or because she really desired to escape from the marriage which she always pretended to look forward to with hope and love. No doubt such an explanation is plausible. than the possibility of a girl's being conveyed away in broad day out of a crowded street, and either murdered or kept in confinement without any clew to her fate being obtained. But the parents of Miss Edwards very naturally insist on the extreme improbability of the plausible explanation. It certainly does not seem likely that a young tion and her goodness, who was engaged to a man whom she professed to love, who had always lived with her father and mother, whose whole life, as they believed, was before them; who had not, as far as they can guess, a single acquaintance who was not their acquaintance also—it is not likely that such a girl would wantonly become a fugitive from her home, and inflict unspeakable misery on her father and mother and her lover. Even in the extraordinary history of human caprice this would be a somewhat novel chapter. Nor, indeed, would it still be easy to explain how a girl, even though possessed with such a spirit of plot, could contrive to convey herself suddenly out of the sight of all observation in a place like Liverpool. The whole town must have seen her: some one would be able to give hint that would lead to her discovery, or to the sad conviction that it would be of no avail to seek for her. On the other hand, there has been a good deal girl could not be forcibly set upon in the open streets of Liverpool, and in broad daylight, by a gang of desperadoes, and carried off like a captured woman in a raid of classic days. The father and mother of Miss Edwards have, we believe, no theory about desperadoes and violent capture.

L'INFERNO.

The only conjecture they can form which seems to have any ground of probability to support it is of a different kind. In the neighborhood of the spot where she was last seen are several small streets chiefly made up of houses which are filled with women and girls of an immoral class. These houses are not dens of squalid and poverty stricken vice; they are rather of the flashy and brazen character. Many of them, it lieved, are stocked with girls decoyed into Liverpool from Belgium and Germany, some of the girls brought over to this country under the imression that they were about to get decent employ-cent here, but who; when once safely entrapped their way out of them into honorable again. A wholesale trade of this kind is lieved to go on in some parts of Liverpool. in that particular region on the outer fringe day. Miss Edwards was liable to fainting fits These were not of a dangerous nature, but when they came, as they sometimes did, with little warning, the poor girl might be an hour all but insensible. Is it not possible that on getting out of the omnibus she may have felt or feared that one of these fits was coming on her; that she may have turned down one of the smaller streets to escape public attention; that one of the women who act as custodians of the houses we have and succeeded in getting her within the doors of the place? The girl once there and once insensible would be in the power of the wretches who carry on the abominable trade. It would be easy to keep her there by force; it would not, perhaps, be difficult to make her feel as if she was not any longer fit to see the light of the sun or to look on the aces of her people. Or she may have died, and the terror of punishment may have induced her captors to conceal her death. Either explanation is ible. It will be asked, Why is not a thorough search made in all the quarter to which suspicion attaches? The answer appears to be that a thorough search cannot legally be made. It does not seem satisfactory that the principle of the law with regard to the Englishman's house and his castle should avail to shelter ar odious quarter carrying on an infamous busithe only kind of investigation which could by any possibility dispose one way or the other of the theory Mr. Edwards has formed with regard to his daughter's fate. No explanation of the mystery can come, leave it in one way or other extraordinary. It is much to be regretted that the one theory clung to by those nearest to the lost girl has no chance of being fairly put to the test.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

MR. DAWSON'S FIRE KING THE WINNER OF THE GREAT SAPLING PLATE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The event in the sporting world to-day was the contest at Sandown Park for the great Sapling Plate, which was won easily by Mr. M. Dawson's colt Fire King by a length and a half, Mr. M. H. Sanford's bay filly Mirth

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17, 1879. this afternoon by the regular train en route for Quebec. An escort was furnished from the Dragoon Guards and a guard of honor from the Foot Guards. The Governor General will go as far as Quebec.

SENATOR BLAINE'S VOICE GONE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17, 1879. Senator Blaine left for the East this evening. He came out of the Iowa campaign with his voice so im-paired that he had to cancel his engagements to speak in Wisconsin.

Base of Military Operations To Be Changed.

MOVEMENTS IMPEDED BY SNOW.

Disappearance and Probable Scattering of the Hostiles.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 17, 1879. The failure of General Merritt to overtake the Ites in any numbers, their retreat below White River Agency, the storm on the wild road between Rawlins and the front, and the apparent necessity of carrying the campaign down into the region of the Uncompangre Utes, have suggested a rearrangement of military preparations and a possible change of base. The distance from Rawlins to the White River agency, where Meeker and his companions were tchered, is nearly two hundred miles. The disnce from White River Agency to the Uncomthe nearest trail, making the total distance from Rawlins to Uncompangre, toward which Genoral Merritt, unless deterred by additional snows, has marched, nearly three hundred and fifty miles. It must be remembered too that below the White River agency there are no wagon roads and that therefore supplies for an extensive on without a cantonment at White River. 'the chief obstacle in supplying such cantonment would be a tailen, and which are liable to blockade the passes which intervene between Rawlins and the White

General Crook telegraphed General Sherman to-day that in view of the inclement weather he should detain the troops, about four hundred in number, who arrived in Rawlins last night and to-day until further orders. General Crook requested that a nessenger be sent from the Uncompangre Agency to General Merritt to advise the latter of what he has

ANOTHER PEACE COMMISSIONER EN ROUTE-MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF GREELEY-RESOLUTIONS CENSURING THE INDIAN POLICY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Oct. 17, 1879. William J. Pollock, Indian Inspector, who has een designated to proceed to the Ute Reservation to onsult with the Indians, arrived in the city last night at twelve, and will leave to-morrow morning or his destination. He will go via Los Pinor Agency and hopes to join General Adams at that int or before he reaches it. I had a conversation with Mr. Pollock to-day, but he declined to say auch concerning his plans. He does not hesitate, however, to express his opinion that those who hanged. He thinks that the hostiles have scattered, and most of them are now at the agencies. Ralph Meeker, who also arrived in Denverlast night

CALLED ON TO PAY. At the mass meeting held in Greeley, Mr. Meeker's ome, resolutions were adopted, among which were

the following:—
Resolved, That the government be called upon through our representatives in Congress to make full compensation for all private property destroyed by this outbreak and to suitably pension all persons who were dependent for support upon our friends and neighbors who were killed.
Resolved, That we fully deprecate the great apparent neglect of Mr. Meeker's touching appeal for relief, made as early as the 10th of September.
Resolved, That we indignantly denounce the graceless insinuations and gratuitous assertions of some Eastern papers that this defection among the Utes is the result of bad faith on the part of the agent and people of Colorado as wholly unfounded; in fact, is made in a faultinding spirit among people entirely ignorant of the situation and the Indian character.

Character.

Resolved, That the idea so often offered by Congress, that the Indian is the ward of the government, is the application of a policy more analogous to the humane principles of the common law of guardian and ward than any hitherto adopted by the government.

ment.

Resolved, That, considering the embarrassment incident to the proper solution of the Indian question, we insist that the constant breeding of a horde of savages in the centre of the continent, maintaining them in idleness as wards of the government without restricting influences, providing them with the best weapons of destruction, appears after so many verse of experience like a specul invention of exti

genius to make savel and frequent. Resolved, That as long as the most romantic por-tions of our domain are to be especially dedicated as the long of barbarities, we insist that as fast as the

Resolved, That as long as the most romantic portions of our domain are to be especially dedicated as nurseries of barbarities, we insist that as fast as the Indian is thus bred up, equipped and fitted for his treacherous warfare, and found hostile and determined to kill and murder, he be certainly slain, and no more fed and petted as a ward.

Resolved, That all efforts to civilize the Indians must prove futile so long as they are permitted to retain their tribal relations, indulge in barbarous practices, and are taught to regard themselves as independent nationalities to be treated on an equal footing like a foreign country and as such pampered with the idea of a sovereign right to make war against the government for any tancied grievance.

Resolved, That the first requirement in the process of civilizing the Indian is to teach him a sense of responsibility to the government which supports and protects him, whereas under the policy which has so long obtained he derives no such lasson, but, on the contrary, is habitually impressed with the idea that the government owes him a living and has no right to his loyalty or obedience in return, he should either be accorded the same rights and neid to the same accountability as a citizen, or should be regarded as irresponsible and dangerous and rigidly kept in restraint.

Resolved, That while the Indian is allowed to remain in the limits of a State he should be subject to police regulations and governed by its laws and authority.

The resolutions pay high tribute to Mr. Meeker's

THE PEACE COMMISSIONER ADAMS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1879. The Indian Bureau does not expect to hear from the Special Agent Adams, who has been sent to the Los Pinos Agency, before Monday. The Commissioner thinks he arrived at the agency to-day, and will be able to report some progress, he hopes, in his first despatch,

MEXICO

MORE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS RE-PORTED-TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER-THE SIERRA MOJADA QUESTION. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10, 1879.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of the federal become a law. The Congressional delegations from Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas from Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas protested against the act as a usurpation of the sovereign rights of the States in volved in the discussion of the boundary question. Several companies and some single individuals have left the capital and gone to the Sierra Mojada. There are movements in the same direction from other parts of the republic. The Diario Oficial donies the truth of rumors which are current of a conflict with Texan emigrants in the Sierra Mojada. The rumors originated in the refusal of the frontier custom house authorities to allow the emigrants to bring in their chaitals free of duty.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 17, 1879. In an encounter last night with Major John D. Simpson, editor of the Star, William Howard, late Simpson, editor of the sour, visual however, use Oity Treasurer, was shot, and, it is thought, mor-tally wounded. His thigh being badly shattered, his leg will have to be amputated near the body, and this morning a portion of his left hand has been taken off. Major Simpson claims the shooting was done in self-defence. THE SOUTHERN EPIDEMIC.

CONCORDIA, LA., IN A LAMENTABLE CONDI-TION-THE WEATHER BECOMING COOL IN MEMPHIS - MORE DEATHS AT FOREST CITY,

The steamer O. W. Pierce, which was sent by the Howards with relief for Concordia, La., returned this morning. W. J. Smith reports that the greatest destitution prevails there. The sending of provisions there was most opportune, as the sick were really suffering for the necessaries of life. Two nurses who were taken down by the steamer were

nurses who were taken down by the steamer were left behind to care for the afflicted. The Pierce left Concordia on Monday morning.

Here the weather is rapidly becoming cooler, the thermometer ranging between 63 degrees and 72 degrees. This is not a good change for the sick.

Soveral additional new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, among them Henry J. Easil, I. D. Conoway, Annie Washington and Martha Jones—the two last colored.

Judge John D. Adams is very low.

J. D. Conway, who it was thought had the fever two months ago, was stricken this morning.

The following whites have been supplied with nurses by the Howards:—J. Read, Theodore Jacobi, O. Johnson and B. Byrnes.

The deaths reported to-day are:—Charles D. Isaacs, John Lutz and Callie Spickernsgel.

Two deaths have occurred at Forest City since the last report. Beheve the

The deaths reported to-day are:—Charles D. Isaacs, John Lutz and Callie Spickernagel.

Two deaths have occurred at Forest City since the last report—Robert Longpridge, who died last night and was buried at ten o'clock this morning, and his mother, Mrs. Longpridge, who died in the country this morning, eight miles from town. The latter was also the mother of Mrs. Keathler, and was with her during her illness. J. R. Brown and another member of the Whittaker family were stricken with the fever this morning.

Three nurses, sent by the Howards, left for Forest City by a special train this morning.

A DISPUTED BILL FOR SANITARY WORK IN NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1879. A bill was recently received by the National Board of Health from the State Board of Health of Louisiana purporting to be for certain debts con tracted for sanitary work in the city of New Orleans. Contrary to custom, however, the bill was not itemized, and the State Board was notified that the details of expenditures Board was notified that the details of expenditures were insufficient to warrant its payments by the Treasury Department. Upon receipt of this information an appeal was made by the State Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, so that in cases of emergency the moneys sub-appropriated by the National Board of Health might be intrusted in bulk to the State boards, and the latter be held accountable therefor. The matter was subsequently referred to the First Comptroller for his decision. Under the stringent rules of the Treasury, governing the approval of expenditures, Judge Porter held that until clear and unequivocal proof is furnished, such as youchers and affidavits covoring every item, the payment of the bill in question cannot be authorized. The National Board of Health concur in this opinion.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PHENIC ACID WITH THE VIEW OF DESTROYING YELLOW FEVER.

London World .- "A French physician, better known as the heir to the once famous Duke of Gramont-Caderousse than in the capacity of a practitioner. Dr. Déclat, has just completed by proxy, at Senegal, experiments on the treatment of yellow fever, with apparently very satisfactory results. Dr. Déclat apparently very satisfactory results. Dr. Déclat has been led to infer theoretically from the symptoms of the disease that phenic acid might be used in such cases with some probability of success, as a prophylactic as well as a remedy. Some months ago he forwarded a dozen bottles of the compound to a missionary, with practical instructions as to its use and the request of a report on the facts. The missionary, who seems to be a clever, enlightened man, with some knowledge of medicine and considerable experience of yellow fever, now writes that not only did he actually rescue from imminent death by dint of the remedy several natives who were writhing under the pangs of the disease, but that he himself owes his life to its use. This, indeed, if continued on a large scale, would prove a boon to America and the West Coast of Africa."

THE KNIGHTS' TOURNAMENT

SPIRITED EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA KNIGHT IVANHOE THE WINNER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17, 1879. The attendance at the Knights' tournament to-day was larger than yesterday. The two remaining tilts to which each player was entitled were scratched and the previous day's score oblit-erated. The tilting, therefore, began anew to-day. The sport of this afternoon did not sustain previous reputations, for C. L. Wright, the champion of Maryland, stood third on the list to-night. The play was very spirited, however, and elicited loud and frequent applause. Ivanhoe, a youth of about twenty, became a favorite and especially charmed the ladies by his grace and skill as a rider. He scored five tilts throughout the arches, taking

en consecutive rings.
A ENIGHT INJURED. A KNIGHT INJURED.

An accident occurred to Sidney O. Heiskell, of Virginia. The Knights of Good Hope and Yorktown dashed down the course in answer to the bugle, but just before the first arch, when rising to spear the ring. Heiskell's horse shied, throwing his rider against a post with great violence. He was badly bruised, and was carried off the grounds. He was out or danger to-night, although he fainted several times.

THE WINKERS.

judged to Levi Paynill, of Pennsylvania; third place to C. L. Wright, of Maryland, and fourth place to William Cole, of Virginia.

To-morrow will be the great day. The champions of three States will ride a hurdle race. The Governors of the thirteen original States, or as many as are in town, will be present, and a fine exhibition is

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY-A LOVER'S POUBLE TREACHERY AND ITS TERRIBLE RESULT.

TRAGIC LOVE AFFAIR

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17, 1879. Some six months since Thomas Heenan, a liquor lealer of this city, sought the hand of Miss Annie Dillon, a rather prepossessing young lady of about twenty years, in marriage. He was successful and an engagement followed. Mr. Heenan, however, proved faithless, and a month or two after married he returned to his first affianced and endeavored to induce her to clope with him. Hesitating for a time she at last consented, and an appointment was made for a meeting last evening. The young lady was on hand, but Heenan was not.

was on hand, but Hoenan was not.

Addin's Faithless.

After waiting some time and her lover not appearing, Miss billion came to the conclusion that he had again proved faithless. Beturning to her home she determined to put an end to her troubles, and with this purpose in view swallowed a large quantity of solution of corrosive sublimate. The large amount taken, however, caused vomiting, and the death which would otherwise have been aimost instantaneous, was delayed. She was removed to the hospital, where she now lies with no hope of recovery.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18-1 A. M. Indications.

partly cloudy weather and local rains, falling parometer and slight enanges in temperature. For the Middle Atlantic States, cooler, partly cloudy weather, local rains, winds shifting to southvest and northwest, and falling followed by rising

For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and northwesterly, generally cooler, partly cloudy weather with light rain, with ationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi at Lower Missouri Valley, cooler, partly cloudy weather, rising barometer and in northern portions

areas of rain, northerly to westerly winds.

For the Central and Southern Pacific coast re-The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton

Marquette, Escanaba, Grand Haven, Section Three, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Alpena and Port THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the

parison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878. 1879.

3 A. M. 62 67 3:30 P. M. 76 75
6 A. M. 63 66 6P. M. 69 70
9 A. M. 68 71 9 P. M. 66 69
12 M. 75 76 12 P. M. 63 67

Vestbrook and seven other prominent county off cials and politicians were arrested here to-day on a charge of running deer with hounds. They were taken before Justice Quick, who held each in \$100 ball, This they refused, and were committed to jail to await the action of Fresident Judge C. P. Waller, who will probably release them on a writ of habeas corpus. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ILLEGAL SPORT.

W. K. Ridgeway, Sheriff of Pike county, J. C.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, and ex-Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue. Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood, of New Haven, is at the Albemarle. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, and Colonel Clermont L. Best, United States Army, are at the Grand. John G. Richardson, president of the Canada Central Railway Company, is at the Brevoort. Rev. Dr. Stryker, of Saratoga, is at the Metropolitan. Henry C. Potter, greneral manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, is at the Windsor. Daniel Manning, of Absany, and Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, are at the St. James. F. W. Dawson, of Charleston, S. C., is at the New York.

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